

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1786.

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-street, for the Benefit of the Sundry Corporations and Societies, instituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceased Clergymen.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

And ADMINISTRATION of the
SACRAMENTS,
And other
RITES and CEREMONIES,
As revised and proposed to the Use

The Protestant Episcopal CHURCH,

At a Convention of the said CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK,

NEW JERSEY,

PENNSYLVANIA,

DELAWARE,

MARYLAND,

VIRGINIA,

and

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in Philadelphia, from Sept. 27th to Oct. 7th, 1785.

At the above Places may also be had,
A few Copies of the JOURNAL of the CONVENTION.

To the PUBLIC.

AN ACADEMY,

Instituted for the sole purpose of
Educating YOUNG LADIES

In the most useful and necessary branches of literature, is just established in this city, under the patronage and superintendence of a number of gentlemen.

It is opened in a building suitable to the purpose, on the north side of Chestnut, and five doors below Second-street.

The constitution of the academy is as follows:

Art. 1. The English language shall be taught grammatically, and strict attention paid to its just pronunciation, and to the reading of it with elegance and propriety, writing, arithmetic and geography are also a part of the education proposed for this school, in which such further improvements in other branches of useful knowledge will be hereafter adopted, as circumstances may direct, and the visitors shall approve.

Art. 2. That an early sense of the reverence due to the Deity may be impressed on the minds of the young ladies of this seminary, the business of the day shall be introduced, and ended, with public prayers in the school, and such catechisms shall be taught in it, as the parents of the children may appoint for their instruction in the first principles of religious knowledge.

Art. 3. Select portions of the Bible shall be read daily by the children, together with extracts from the most approved prose and poetical English authors.

Art. 4. Quarterly examinations shall be held by the visitors, in the presence of the parents or guardians of the young ladies, whose attendance on such occasions will be requested.

Art. 5. The laws and regulations necessary for the well governing the school shall be jointly made by the master and visitors. Three of the visitors shall form a quorum.

Art. 6. The hours of attendance for the young ladies are fixed from nine till twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from three till five in the afternoon.

Art. 7. After the first year has elapsed, the visitors shall be annually elected by the parents or guardians of the young ladies at the quarterly examination to be held in May; and until such election can be made, the following gentlemen have agreed to act as visitors for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. William White, John Gill, Esq;
Hon. Charles Pettit, Esq; Samuel Miles, Esq;
Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, Dr. Benjamin Rush,
Timothy Pickering, Esq; John Swanwick, Esq;

The Academy is at present conducted by Mr. ANDREW BROWN.
The price of tuition is fixed at thirty shillings a quarter, and no entrance money required.

May 1, 1786.

Alfice, May 5, 1786.

To be Sold, only for want of Employ,

AN indented NEGROE WENCH, about 16 years of age, has had the small pox, and may suit either town or country business; she has ten years and six months to serve. Any person inclining to purchase her time, will please to apply to the subscriber, in Alfice township, in the county of Berks, about six miles from Reading, the county town.

ELIZABETH MILLER.

ON the evening of the second instant, was left in the pasture of the subscriber, living in Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton, a dark bay MARE, about 3 years old, 12 or 13 hands high, shod before, has a small star in her forehead, also a saddle and bridle, supposed to be stolen by a certain GEORGE M'HALEY, who says he lives 12 miles below Eastown in the Jerseys, and who made his escape after he had been apprehended. There was also found with him two fine mullin shirts. The owner of the mare is hereby notified to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 8, 1786.

FREDERICK BEUTEL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, an English servant man, named JAMES KENNEDY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair, thin visaged, hollow eyed, by trade a shoemaker, had on, when he went away, a striped lincey coat, a red waistcoat with a piece of brown cloth down the button holes, blue lincey trowsers, blue woollen stockings, old shoes tied with straws, two old shirts, and an old felt hat; he likewise stole and took with him, a great coat, lined with green baize, corduroy cape with a chair button on, and two silk handkerchiefs, one marked S B. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

May 1, 1786.

DAVID LEWIS.

Taunton Works, May 4, 1786.

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a saw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaser to put the furnace in blast very soon.

The above works are in good order, almost the whole being new within these twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the same. Ore and coals so near the works that the teams haul with ease three loads a day, and the whole is well supplied by never failing streams of water. Reasonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchase money, or the subscriber will reserve the use of the forge for one year, and receive pig-iron in part payment. For further particulars, please to apply at said works, to

GEORGE HASTINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an Irish SERVANT GIRL, about fourteen years old, has four years to serve. Enquire of the Printers.

Chester, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th instant, a Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, more or less, well improved, and divided into two farms, situate in the township of East-Calm; bounded by lands of James Starret, John Smith, and others. This estate will be sold in two parts, or all together, as shall appear to be most for the advancement of the sales; all late the estate of David Long, but taken in execution at the suit of John Hannon and wife, and others, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. The widow's dower in the said estate will also be sold at the same time and place.

Chester, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 19th instant, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 190 acres, situate in the township of Charlestown; bounded by lands of Moses Coats, Lewellin Davis, and others; taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Roberts, at the suit of John Stienmetz, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 22d instant, a Messuage and Plantation, containing 260 acres, more or less, situate in the township of East Marlborough; bounded by lands late of Thomas Hays, Jonathan Jackson, and others. Also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. all seized and taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Hayes, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, a Messuage and public House, with 300 acres of Land, more or less, situate in the township of East Fallowfield; bounded by lands of Edward Docherty, John Tillis, widow Hope, and others. Also at the same time and place will be exposed to public sale, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. all seized and taken in execution as the estate of Philip Docherty, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, March 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas from the county Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, situate in the township of East Fallowfield; bounded by lands of Thomas Hallit, John Fleming, and others. Also at the same time will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. all seized and taken in execution as the estate of Robert Young, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

May 2, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that agreeable to leave given by the Honourable Assembly of the state of New-Jersey at their last sitting, I purpose to present a bill to the said Assembly, at their next sitting, to authorise the petitioners by law to enable the owners of land adjoining on the east side of Salem creek, in the state aforesaid, to erect banks and other water-works, to prevent the tide from overflowing said lands.

JOB SHREVE.

Cumberland county, New-Jersey, April 29, 1786.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the creditors of SAMUEL GOULD, now in actual confinement for debt in the gaol of said county, to appear before two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, at the house of Henry Hains, innkeeper, in Bridgetown, on Friday, the ninth day of June next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the estate of said debtor should not then be assigned for the benefit of his creditors, and his body discharged from confinement pursuant to law.

SAMUEL GOULD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin, township, Philadelphia county, on Friday night last, a black MARE, near 14 hands high, a large star in her forehead, has two white feet, her hoofs small, thick tail and mane, a natural pacer, but trots some, has neither brand nor earmark, about 12 years old, a short chunky well-set creature. Whoever secures said mare, so as the owner may have her again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and FIVE DOLLARS more for securing the thief, if convicted, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 8, 1786.

Coryell's Ferry, April 12, 1786.

WHEREAS there is a false and scandalous report circulating through the country, propagated by some malicious persons, with a view to injure me, the subscriber, in the public business I now follow, viz. that I was killed dead on the spot by a man whom I attempted to rob; and as there is not the least shadow of truth in it, I do therefore promise a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, to any person who will discover the original author, to be paid immediately on conviction, by

JOHN CORYELL, jun.

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS,

Having occasion to go into Mr. Dobson's book-store a few days ago, I met with a pamphlet on his counter, entitled "A plan for the establishment of public schools, and the diffusion of knowledge in Pennsylvania;" to which are added, "thoughts upon the mode of education proper in a republic." Addressed to the legislature and citizens of the state. I was struck with this title, and gave the pamphlet a reading. Who the author of it is I know not, but by report; but the plan proposed lays such a foundation for durable liberty and happiness in Pennsylvania, that I wish to see it made more public through the channel of your paper. I have therefore sent you an EXTRACT from it, in publishing which you will oblige, one of your

CONSTANT READERS.

A PLAN for the establishment of PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BEFORE I proceed to suggest a plan for the establishment of public schools in Pennsylvania, I shall point out, in a few words, the influence of learning upon mankind.

I. It is friendly to religion, inasmuch as it assists in removing prejudice, superstition and enthusiasm, in promoting just notions of the Deity, and in enlarging our knowledge of his works.

II. It is favourable to liberty. A free government can only exist in an equal diffusion of literature. Without learning men become Savages or Barbarians, and where learning is confined to a few people, we always find monarchy, aristocracy and slavery.

III. It promotes just ideas of laws and government. "When the clouds of ignorance are dispelled (says the Marquis of Beccaria) by the radiance of knowledge, power trembles, but the authority of laws remains immovable."

IV. It is friendly to manners. Learning, in all countries, promotes civilization, and the pleasures of society and conversation.

V. It promotes agriculture, the great basis of national wealth and happiness. Agriculture is as much a science as hydraulics, or optics, and has been equally indebted to the experiments and researches of learned men. The highly cultivated state, and the immense profits of the farms in England, are derived wholly from the patronage which agriculture has received in that country, from learned men and learned societies.

VI. Manufactures of all kinds owe their perfection chiefly to learning.---hence the nations of Europe advance in manufactures and commerce, only in proportion as they cultivate the arts and sciences.

For the purpose of diffusing knowledge through every part of the state, I beg leave to propose the following simple plan.

I. Let there be one university in the state, and let this be established in the capital. Let law, physic, divinity, the law of nature and nations, economy, &c. be taught in it by public lectures in the winter season, after the manner of the European universities, and let the professors receive such salaries from the state as will enable them to deliver their lectures at a moderate price.

II. Let there be four colleges. One in Philadelphia,---one at Carlisle,---a third, for the benefit of our German fellow citizens, at Manheim,---and a fourth, some years hence, at Pittsburgh. In these colleges let young men be instructed in mathematics and in the higher branches of science, in the same manner that they are now taught in our American colleges. After they have taken a degree in one of these colleges, let them, if they can afford it, complete their studies by spending a season or two in attending the lectures in the university. I prefer four colleges in the state to one or two, for there is a certain size of colleges as there is of towns and armies, that is most favourable to morals and good government. Oxford and Cambridge in England are the seats of dissipation, while the more numerous, and less crowded universities and colleges in Scotland, are remarkable for the order, diligence, and decent behaviour of their students.

III. Let there be an academy established in each county, for the purpose of instructing youth in the learned languages, and thereby preparing them to enter college.

IV. Let there be free schools established in every township, or in districts consisting of one hundred families. In these schools, let children be taught to read and write the English and German languages, and the use of figures. Such of them as have parents that can afford to send them from home, and who are disposed to extend their educations, may remove their children from the free school to the county academy.

By this plan, the whole state will be tied together by one system of education. The university will in time furnish masters for the colleges, and the colleges will furnish masters for the academies and free schools, while the free schools, in their turns, will supply the academies,---the colleges, and the university, with scholars---students, and pupils. The same systems of grammar, oratory and philosophy will be taught in every part of the state, and the literary features of Pennsylvania will thus designate one great, and equally enlightened family.

A question now rises, and that is, how shall this plan be carried into execution?---I answer,---

The funds of the university of Pennsylvania (if the English and other schools were separated from it) are nearly equal to the purpose of supporting able professors in all the arts and sciences that are taught in the European universities.

A small addition to the funds of Dickinson college will enable it to exist without any further aid from government.

Twenty thousand acres of good land in the late Indian purchase, will probably afford a revenue large enough to support a college at Manheim, and another on the banks of the Ohio, in the course of twenty years.

Five thousand acres of land, appropriated to each county academy, will probably afford a revenue sufficient to support them in twenty years. In the mean while let a tax from £200 to £400 a year be laid on each county for that purpose, according to the number and wealth of its inhabitants.

Let sixty thousand acres of land be set apart, to be divided, twenty years hence, among the free schools. In the mean while let a tax from £30 to £60 a year be levied upon each district of one hundred families, for the support of the schoolmaster, and to prompt him to industry in increasing his school, let each scholar pay him from 1/6 to 2/6 every quarter.

But, how shall we bear the expence of these literary institutions under the present weight of our taxes?---I answer,---These institutions are designed to lessen our taxes. They will enlighten us in the great business of finance,---they will teach us to increase the ability of the state to support government, by increasing the profits of agriculture, and by promoting manufactures. They will teach us all the modern improvements and advantages of inland navigation. They will defend us from hasty and expensive experiments in government, by unfolding to us the experience and folly of past ages, and thus, instead of adding to our taxes and debts, they will furnish us with the true secret of lessening and discharging both of them.

But, shall the estates of orphans, bachelors, and persons who have no children be taxed to pay for the support of schools from which they can derive no benefit? I answer in the affirmative, to the first part of the objection, and I deny the truth of the latter part of it. Every member of the community is interested in the propagation of virtue and knowledge in the state. But I will go further, and add, it will be true economy in individuals to support public schools. The bachelor will in time save his tax for this purpose, by being able to sleep with fewer bolts and locks to his doors;—the estates of orphans will in time be benefited, by being protected from the ravages of unprincipled and idle boys, and the children of wealthy parents will be less tempted, by bad company, to extravagance. Fewer pillories and whipping posts, and smaller goals, with their usual expences and taxes, will be necessary, when our youth are properly educated, than at present. I believe it could be proved, that the expences of confining, trying and executing criminals, amount every year, in most of the counties, to more money than would be sufficient to maintain all the schools that would be necessary in each county. The confessions of these criminals generally show us, that their vices and punishments are the fatal consequences of the want of a proper education in early life.

I submit these detached hints to the consideration of the legislature and of the citizens of Pennsylvania. The plan for the free schools is taken chiefly from the plans which have long been used with success in Scotland, and in the Eastern states of America, where the influence of learning, in promoting religion, morals, manners, government, &c. has never been exceeded in any country.

The manner in which these academies and schools should be supported and governed,—the modes of determining the characters and qualifications of schoolmasters, and the arrangement of families in each district, so that children of the same religious sect and nation may be educated as much as possible together, will form a proper part of a law for the establishment of schools, and, therefore, do not come within the limits of this plan.

I shall conclude this part of the plan, by submitting it to the wisdom of the legislature, whether in granting charters for colleges in future, they should not confine them to giving degrees only in the arts, especially while they teach neither law, physic nor divinity. It is a folly peculiar to our American colleges, to confer literary honours in professions that are not taught by them, and which, if not speedily checked, will render degrees so cheap, that they will cease to be the honourable badges of industry and learning.

I have said nothing of the utility of public libraries in each college, academy and free school. Upon this subject, I shall only remark, that they will tend to diffuse knowledge more generally, if the farmers and tradesmen in the neighbourhood of them (upon paying a moderate sum yearly) are permitted to have access to them.

The establishment of news-papers, in a few of the most populous county towns, will contribute very much to diffuse knowledge of all kinds through the state. To accomplish this, the means of conveying the papers should be made easy, by the assistance of the legislature. The effects of a news-paper, upon the state of knowledge and opinions, appear already in several of the counties beyond the Susquehanna. The passion for this useful species of instruction is strongly marked in Pennsylvania, by the great encouragement this paper has received in those counties. In the space of eight months the number of subscribers to the Carlisle Gazette have amounted to above 700. Henry the IVth of France used to say, he hoped to live to see the time, when every peasant in his kingdom would dine on a turkey every Sunday. I have not a wish for the extension of literature in the state, that would not be gratified, by living to see a weekly news-paper in every farm house in Pennsylvania. Part of the effects of this universal diffusion of knowledge would probably be, to produce turkeys and poultry of all kinds on the tables of our farmers, not only on Sundays, but on every day of the week.

By multiplying villages and county towns, we increase the means of diffusing knowledge. Villages are favourable to schools and public worship, and county towns, besides possessing these two advantages, are favourable to the propagation of political and legal information. The public officers of the county, by being obliged to maintain a connection with the capital of the government, often become repositories and vehicles of news and useful publications, while the judges and lawyers, who attend the courts that are held in these towns, seldom fail of leaving a large portion of knowledge behind them.

The complaints that have been made against religion, liberty and learning, have been made against each of them in a separate state. Perhaps, like certain liquors, they are most agreeable and useful in a state of mixture. They mutually assist in correcting the abuses, and in improving the good effects of each other. From the combined and reciprocal influence of religion, liberty and learning upon the morals, manners and knowledge of individuals, of these upon government, and of government upon individuals, it is impossible to measure the degrees of happiness and perfection to which mankind may be raised. For my part, I can form no ideas of the golden age, so much celebrated by the poets, more delightful, than the contemplation of that happiness which it is now in the power of the legislature of Pennsylvania to confer upon her citizens, by establishing proper modes and places of education in every part of the state.

The present time is peculiarly favourable to the establishment of these benevolent and necessary institutions in Pennsylvania. The minds of our people have not as yet lost the yielding texture they acquired by the heat of the late revolution. They will now receive more readily, than five or even three years hence, new impressions and habits of all kinds. The spirit of liberty now pervades every part of the state. The influence of error and deception are now of short duration. Seven years hence, the affairs of our state may assume a new complexion. We may be rivetted to a criminal indifference for the safety and happiness of ourselves and our posterity. An aristocratic or democratic junto may arise, that shall find its despotic views connected with the prevalence of ignorance and vice in the state; or a few artful pedagogues, who consider learning as useful only in proportion as it favours their pride or avarice, may prevent all new literary establishments from taking place, by raising a hue and cry against them, as the offspring of improper rivalry, or the nurseries of party spirit.

But in vain shall we lavish pains and expence, in establishing nurseries of virtue and knowledge in every part of the state. In vain shall we attempt to give the minds of our citizens a virtuous and uniform bias in early life, while the arms of our state are opened alike to receive into its bosom, and to confer equal privileges upon, the virtuous emigrant, and the annual refuse of the jails of Britain, Ireland and our sister states. Of the many criminals that have been executed within these seven years, four out of five of them have been foreigners, who have arrived here during the war and since the peace. We are yet, perhaps, to see, and deplore the tracks of the enormous vices and crimes these men have left behind them. Legislators of Pennsylvania!—Stewards of the justice and virtue of heaven!—Fathers of children, who may be corrupted and disgraced by bad examples; say—can nothing be done to preserve our morals, manners, and government, from the infection of European vices?

* There are 600 of these schools in the small state of Connecticut, which, at this time, have in them 25,000 scholars. Only two natives of this state have been executed in the course of the last 25 years. The German Lutherans in Pennsylvania take uncommon pains in the education of their youth. Not one of this society has submitted to the ignominy of a legal punishment, of any kind, in the course of the last 17 years.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the COMMONWEALTH of PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our last.]

MONDAY, March 13, 1786. P. M.

A PETITION from Arthur Donaldson was read, setting forth, that he has a plan ready to lay before this House, towards the improvement of navigation, which, in the opinion of a number of gentlemen of knowledge, may be carried into execution, so as to save all the expence of labour, by substituting the action of elements against each other, in the place of bodily exercise of human strength; that he has reason to believe, from some small experiments of the leading principles of his scheme, it will answer very useful purposes; but the heavy losses he has sustained have disabled him to prosecute his discovery to the length he would have wished, unless he should be favoured with public encouragement; therefore praying this House to take his petition read in a former Assembly, January 24th, 1784, and his present invention, into consideration, and to afford him relief and encouragement.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A remonstrance and petition from divers farmers of this commonwealth was read, stating their inability to pay the present taxes, and praying that a strict economy may take place in every department of the state, and that, actuated by the strictest principles of justice, this House will not suffer one part of the citizens to be oppressed with additional taxes, whilst another part refuse or neglect to pay their proportion.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers freeholders of the county of Lancaster was read, of a similar tenor to the petition of the freeholders of the said county, read February 23d last.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of the present minister, trustees, elders and deacons of the German Reformed Congregation in the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, read March 9th, was read the second time.

Ordered, That the prayer thereof be granted.

The petition of the trustees of the public school of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, read March 7th, was read the second time.

Ordered, That the prayer thereof be granted.

The remonstrance and petition of a number of the inhabitants of the township of Lebanon, in the county of Dauphin, read March 7th, was read the second time, and committed.

The petition of Edward Burd, in behalf of himself and the other guardians of the minor children of Peter Grubb, deceased, read March 11th, was read the second time, and committed.

The petition of Alexander McClean, read March 11th, was read the second time, and committed.

The several petitions for and against removing the seat of justice from Hanna's-town, in the county of Westmoreland, read December 19th and 27th last, and 9th of March instant, were read the second time, and committed.

The petition of John Lefter, read March 7th, was read the second time, and committed.

The committee appointed March 4th, on the memorial of divers inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 10th, to arrange the unfinished business on the files of the House, and to report the order in which the same should be taken up, made report in part, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entitled "An Act to establish and confirm the title of the assigns of Nathaniel Taylor in a certain messuage and tract of land in Allen township, in the county of Northampton," was read the third time, and the further consideration thereof postponed.

On motion made by Mr. Evans, seconded by Mr. Fitzsimons, Ordered, That Saturday next be assigned for the third reading of the bill, entitled "An Act to empower the Justices of the supreme court to supply the defects in the titles to lands, occasioned by the loss of deeds or writings respecting the same, or where they have been defaced or rendered illegible by time or accident."

Adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

TUESDAY, March 14, 1786. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions from a considerable number of the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of several of the counties of this state, for and against extending the Market in High-street from Third-street to Fourth-street, in the said city, were read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Jacob Tobin, late Assistant Surgeon in the general hospital, was read, praying to be allowed the depreciation due on his pay.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the east end of Derry township, in the county of Cumberland, was read, setting forth their distressed situation, occasioned by the depredations of the Indians during the late war, and praying to be exempted from the payment of the arrearages of taxes.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the townships of Washington, Antrim, Peters and Montgomery, in the county of Franklin, was read, praying an act may be passed, authorizing them to hold their general elections in Green Castle, in Antrim township aforesaid.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the inhabitants of the lower end of Chester county was read, stating divers grievances they labour under in the present mode of assessing, levying and collecting the public taxes, and praying relief in the premises.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The memorial of Edward Williams, read March 7th, was read the second time, and committed.

On motion of Mr. R. Morris, seconded by Mr. Fitzsimons, Ordered, That to-morrow be assigned for the second reading of the petitions respecting the Bank of North-America.

The committee appointed November 12th last, to procure an account of the annual expenditures of the civil list, made report in part, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the report of the committee on the petition of Joseph Harrison, postponed March 10th, was read as follows, viz.

The committee on the petition of Joseph Harrison, a creditor of Joseph Galloway, an attainted traitor, report—

That the said reference having led them into general considerations, they would observe,

That by the law, as it stands, the state is become liable to account for the ascertained debts due on each forfeited estate, as far as the amount of its produce on a public sale.

That part of the forfeited estates (by far the greatest number) have been sold, but that the monies arising from the sales having, according to the directions of law, been placed in the treasury, and used in common with other public monies, these sales have produced no existing fund for payment of the demands against such estates, a defect not yet otherwise supplied by the legislature.

That some part of the forfeited estates remain yet unsold, and consequently the state has the means of satisfying, as far as their amount, the debts wherewith they are chargeable.

Upon the principle that government ought to acquit itself of its engagements in all practicable cases, the committee recom-

mend that payment of the debts due on the unsold estates be no longer postponed, than till the said estates can be disposed of, any public inability with respect to creditors in the former predicament affording no substantial argument against the justice due to those in the latter: They therefore submit the following resolution:

That a special committee be appointed, to prepare and bring in a bill directing the sale of such of the forfeited estates of attainted traitors as yet remain unsold and have demands against them, assumed by the state, in order that such demands be satisfied and paid out of the produce of said estates.

And on the question,—"Will the House adopt the foregoing report?"—It was carried in the negative.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill, entitled "An Act to empower the Wardens of the city of Philadelphia to extend the market-house in High-street from Third-street to Fourth-street from Delaware river, and to continue the same from time to time westwardly, from one street to another, in the middle of High-street, as the Wardens of the said city shall think necessary, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was read the third time, and the further consideration thereof postponed.

Adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

[To be continued.]

A Grammar School,

UNDER the direction of the Rev. ANDREW HUNTER, is now opened at Woodberry, nine miles from the city of Philadelphia, where the Greek, Latin and English languages are taught with great attention to quantity and pronunciation; also several other useful branches of science.

An examination of the scholars will be holden every three months, when gentlemen who choose to attend may judge of their improvement, and the method of teaching.

Convenient accommodations may be had in the town, in families where regularity and good morals prevail.

To be Sold, by public SALE,

On the premises, on the 20th instant,

A FRAME House, Store and Lot of Ground, situated on the east side of Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets, containing 26 feet in front, and 196 feet in depth. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, by

WILLIAM PHIFFER,
CHRISTIAN ROSIN, and } Administrators.
JOHN ROLT,

Philadelphia, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of *levari facias*, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 17th day of this instant (May) at 7 o'clock in the evening, a three story Brick Messuage or Tenement, Bake-house, Store, Wharff and Lot, or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situate between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, north and south, twenty feet four inches and an half, and extending in length or depth, from the east side of King (or Delaware) street into the river Delaware; bounded northward by Isaac Norris's ground, westward by Delaware (or Water) street, southward by John Stamper's ground, and eastward by the said river Delaware: late the estate of Blathwaite Jones, and Mary his wife, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 19th inst. May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Ten Lots of Ground, situate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 3. Containing in front on Second-street, 17 feet 6 inches, and 90 feet deep, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley; bounded to the west by Second-street, to the north by lot No. 4, to the east by the aforesaid 10 feet alley, and to the south by ground of Isaac Coates.

No. 4. Containing in front on Second-street, 17 feet and 6 inches, and 90 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley; bounded to the west by Second-street, to the north by ground of William Rush, to the east by the said 10 feet alley, and to the south by the aforesaid lot No. 3.

No. 9. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-street, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a ten feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-street, to the east by lot No. 10, to the south by the said ten feet alley, and to the west by another ten feet alley.

No. 10. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-street, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-street, to the east by lot No. 11, to the south by the said 10 feet alley, and to the west by lot No. 9.

No. 11. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-street, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-street, to the east by lot No. 12, to the south by the aforesaid alley, and to the west by lot No. 10.

No. 12. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-street, and 80 feet deep, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-street, to the east by lot No. 13, to the south by the aforesaid 10 feet alley, and to the west by lot No. 11.

No. 13. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-street, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-street, to the east by lot No. 14, to the south by the aforesaid ten feet alley, and on the west by lot No. 12.

No. 14. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-street, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-street, to the east by lot No. 15, to the south by the aforesaid public alley, and to the west by lot No. 13.

No. 15. Containing in front on Pegg-street 22 feet, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-street, to the east by New-Market-street, to the south by the aforesaid 10 feet alley, and to the west by lot No. 14.

No. 16. Containing in front on New-Market-street 15 feet and 10 inches, and in length or depth 80 feet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded east by New-Market-street, to the south by John West, junior, to the west by the aforesaid alley, and to the north by another feet alley. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Garrigues, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th instant (May) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at John Heffer's tavern, near the premises, the following Houses and Lots or Pieces of Land, situate in Beggartown, and Germantown township, in the county of Philadelphia, and about 9 miles from the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A Lot or Piece of Ground, containing about one acre, on which is erected a stone messuage, two stone stores, stone salt-house, stone barn, and one frame ditto; adjoining lands of John Starrs, Jacob Fisher, and Jacob Weifs.

No. 2. A Lot or Piece of Ground, containing about 32 acres, 12 acres whereof are woodland, and the remainder meadow and plow-land; adjoining lands of Thomas Davis, and others.

No. 3. A Lot of Land, containing about three acres, adjoining the great road, and lands of Richard Johnson and Jacob Welker, with the appurtenances; taken in execution, and sold as the property of Matthias Genfell, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

ARTICLES of a TREATY, concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee river, near Seneca Old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and Piomingo, Head Warrior and first Minister of the Chickasaw nation, Mingatushka, one of the leading chiefs, and Latapoia, first beloved man of the said nation, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Chickasaws, on the other part.

THE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to the Chickasaw nation, and receive them into the favor and protection of the said states, on the following conditions:

Article 1. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickasaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation. They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property, taken during the late war from the citizens, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation, to such person, and at such time and place, as the Commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint.

Art. 2. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickasaws, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and towns of the Chickasaw nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

Art. 3. The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz.

Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland, from those running into the Tennessee, at a point in a line to be run north east, which shall strike the Tennessee at the mouth of Duck river; thence running westward along the said ridge, till it shall strike the Ohio; thence down the southern bank thereof to the Mississippi; thence down the same to the Choctaw line or the Natches district; thence along the said line, or the line of the district eastwardly as far as the Chickasaws claimed, and lived and hunted on, the 29th of Nov. one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two. Thence the said boundary eastwardly, shall be the lands allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees to live and hunt on, and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks; saving and reserving for the establishment of a trading post, a tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower post of the Muske Shoals, at the mouth of Ocochappo in circle, the diameter of which shall be five miles on the river, which post, and the lands annexed thereto, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America.

Art. 4. If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaws, to live and hunt on, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States of America, and the Chickasaws may punish him or not as they please.

Art. 5. If any Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, or the nation, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled: Provided that the punishment shall not be greater, than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

Art. 6. If any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime on any Indian, such offender or offenders, shall be punished in the same manner, as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Chickasaws, if any will attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice, if practicable, of such intended punishment, shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

Art. 7. It is understood, that the punishment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

Art. 8. For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

Art. 9. Until the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Chickasaws, to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

Art. 10. The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatsoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States of America.

Art. 11. The hatchet shall be for ever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendship re-established between the said states on the one part, and the Chickasaw nation on the other part, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein contained, between the said states and Chickasaws, we their undersigned commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed. DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

(Signed) Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin, Piomingo, Mingatushka, Latapoia, Wm. Blount, Wm. Hazard, Sam. Taylor, James Cole, Sworn Interpreter.

ARTICLES of a TREATY, concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, near Seneca Old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America of the one part, and Yockonahoma, great Medal Chief of Soonacohe, Yockehoopie, Leading Chief of Bugtoogoloo, Mingohoopie, leading Chief of Halkooqua, Tobocoh, great Medal Chief of Congal-too, Pooshemastuby, Gorget Captain of Sonayazo, and thirteen small Medal Chiefs of the First Class, twelve Medal and Gorget Captains, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw Nation, of the other part.

THE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to all the Choctaw nation, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

Art. 1. The commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Choctaw nation. They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property, taken during the late war from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint, if any there be in the Choctaw nation.

Art. 2. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Choctaw nation, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and towns of the said nation, and the lands within the boundary allotted to the said Indians to live and hunt on, as mentioned in the third article, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

Art. 3. The boundary of the lands, hereby allotted to the Choctaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at a point on the 31st degree of north latitude, where the eastern boundary of the Natches district shall touch the same; thence east along the said 31st degree of north latitude, being the southern boundary of the United States of America, until it shall strike the eastern boundary of the lands on which the Indians of the said nation did live and hunt on the 29th of November, 1782, while they were under the protection of the king of Great Britain. Thence northerly along the said eastern boundary, until it shall meet the northern boundary of the said lands; thence westerly along the said northern boundary, until it shall meet the western boundary thereof; thence southerly along the same to the beginning; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, three tracts or parcels of land, of six miles square each, at such places as the United States in Congress assembled shall think proper; which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America.

Art. 4. If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the Indians to live and hunt on, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States of America, and the Indians may punish him or not as they please.

Art. 5. If any Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime on any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, the tribe to which such offenders may belong, or the nation, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled; provided that the punishment shall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

Art. 6. If any citizen of the United States of America, or persons under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner, as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the punishment shall be in the presence of some of the Choctaws, if any will attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice, if practicable, of the time of such intended punishment shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

Art. 7. It is understood that the punishment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation, is unjust and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

Art. 8. For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such a manner as they think proper.

Art. 9. Until the pleasure of Congress be known respecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States of America, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Choctaws, to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

Art. 10. The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatsoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States of America.

Art. 11. The hatchet shall be for ever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendship re-established between the said states on the one part, and all the Choctaw nations on the other part, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

In WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America and all the Choctaws, we, their under written commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed. DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

(Signed) Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Jos. Martin, Yockonahoma, Yockehoopie, Mingohoopie, Tobocoh Pooshemastuby, Pooshahooma, Tuscooohoopie, Skinshemastuby, Yoopakooma, Stoonokohoopie, Tehakuhbay, Pooshemastuby, Tuskahoomoch, Tuskahoomoch, Yooftenochha, Tootehoma, Toobenohoomoch, Chhecooohoomoch, Stoonokohoopie, Tuskoheegohtha, Teshuhenochloch, Pooshemastuby, Olanconooka, Antoonachuba, Pangehoolock, Steabee, Tenetehenna, Tushekementahock, Tushtally, Chhansaghabba, Cunnopie.

(Witness) Wm. Blount, John Woods, Sam. Taylor, Robert Anderson, Benj. Lawrence, John Pitchlynn, James Cole, Interpreters.

Extract of a letter from Halifax (Nova-Scotia) dated March 24. "A schooner from Boston is just seized and bro't in; she lay in a cove in this harbour all yesterday, and at night ran up to town and landed her cargo, which was seized this morning. The schooner returned to her former hiding place, but was notwithstanding discovered by the vigilance of the officers and brought in."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Kitts, to his friend in Charleston, dated February 28, 1786.

"I wrote you yesterday by a Captain Coffin, as he touches at St. Thomas's it will probably be some time before it reaches you: I gave you an account of a distressing and cruel tragedy that was performed here last Monday week. One of the villains who was amongst the insurgents at Dominica, by some means was brought off that island and sold here. Last Monday week (from what cause or motive is unknown) he watched the opportunity of his master's going from home, broke into his chamber and took out a large broad sword; he then entered furiously into the dwelling of a family who resided near his master's, fortunately they were absent; he then crossed directly over to an elderly lady's who kept a school; as it was early in the morning, but few children were in school; an only daughter of Mr. Moore's was the first unfortunate victim; her he butchered in a most shocking manner; the next was Dr. Duplefor's daughter; her he killed also: two others, in endeavouring to escape, received several wounds, which it is expected cannot be got over; he then jumped over the fence, and by a back door entered the house of a Mr. Fautoran, who was at breakfast with his aged mother and his own family; a negro wench who saw him coming, judging from the alarm in the neighbourhood, and his savage countenance, that he intended mischief, followed him close, and with the helve of a hatchet struck him over the temple, which brought him down just as he was lifting his weapon to give Mr. Fautoran the fatal blow; before he could recover he was secured and committed to close imprisonment. He has been tried and condemned to suffer the rack and gibbet—he accordingly was executed on Monday last, the 21st instant—his legs, thighs, wrist and arms were broke first, which he bore without a groan, a sigh, or even the trembling of

the flesh; his head was then cut off, and his body burnt. Never did I see a man die with so much resolution."

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 24.

"In the brig Mars, Capt. Macey, from Bermuda, came as mate, Samuel Poor, late mate of the schooner Indefatigable, John Goodwin, master, of Newbury-Port, which was lost on her homeward passage from Cape-Francois on the 12th of March last, on Bermuda shoals, in a violent gale of wind—part of the cargo and all the crew saved: The brig Mars, on the 17th instant, close in with the Hook, received two violent shocks of lightning, by which a Negroe man was killed, and the mate, Mr. Poor, severely wounded, who is now in a fair way of recovery. The brig received no damage."

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 29.

"Captain Prince, of the brig Prince and Liberty, arrived here on Wednesday last from Cayenne, informs, that on the 17th instant, in latitude 34, 18, longitude 71, 30, he observed a quantity of barrels of turpentine, cedar timber, oars, chairs and deck plank with the nails in them—supposed to be the wreck of a vessel which foundered in the late tornado."

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 1.

"Captain Guion, of the sloop Nancy, from Charleston for New-York, failed the 19th of February from Charleston for Cape-Fear, where she took in a cargo of pitch, and on the 2d of March failed again for New-York; on the 4th a violent gale came on from N. E. which lasted 12 days, and then shifted to S. E. which drove the sloop ashore on Bog Bar, at Swanborough. Cargo lost."

The Sukey, Eddy, from Cape-Francois: Union, Low, from Aux-Cayes; Lydia, Brown, from Demarara; and Rosanna, Hunter, from St. Eustatia, are arrived at Boston.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bucks county, dated May 4.

"The second battalion of our county militia, commanded by Col. Willet, met at Four Lanes on Tuesday last. Had you been present, I am sure you would have been much pleased to see them again appear like military men. The Colonel and our young Major Gibbs made a very respectable appearance; the other officers, as well as the privates, seemed inspired with the laudable emulation of imitating their superiors; their attention and zeal was fully evinced by their expertness in their manoeuvres."

"What exceeded all was our troop of light horse. They really made a very brilliant appearance; our young country beaux looked amazingly pretty in their short scarlet coats, with good horses, elegantly caparisoned and well trained. They escorted Col. Murray to the field, where he reviewed the regiment. I was pleased with his appearance and conduct, and believe him to be a very deserving officer. He certainly deserves a great deal of credit for his assiduity and address in the office of Lieutenant, for our militia appear much more respectable now than they did before his appointment. I met the third battalion the next day, and was convinced of the propriety of the officers of our militia appearing and acting like officers; the privates would be animated by them."

On the first of this instant, an election was held by the contributors at the Pennsylvania Hospital for twelve managers and a treasurer, when the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

M A N A G E R S,

Samuel Howell,	William Hall,
Andrew Doz,	Reynold Keen,
Nathaniel Falconer,	Samuel Coates,
Jonathan Shoemaker,	Josiah Hewes,
Thomas Moore,	Joseph Paschall,
Owen Jones, jun.	Thomas Penrose.

T R E A S U R E R, Mordecai Lewis.

At a meeting of the Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the city of Philadelphia, at the Courthouse on Monday last, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of that Corporation for the ensuing year, viz. William Ruff, William Henry, Isaac Snowden, George Emlen, Andrew Tybout, John Wood, Gunning Bedford, Jos. Rakestraw, Silas Engles, Thomas Hopkins, Jacob Bright, Treasurer, Christopher Marshall, junior.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-street, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

H Y S O N and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter chests, of the last importation from China, French cambricks and lawns, silks and satins, Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves, Gold lace, India and French chintzes and calicoes, Italian silks, silk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas, Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c. Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes, Marble chimney pieces, slabs and paving tiles, Zant currants in barrels, Roll brimstone in boxes, Old Martinique coffee in bags, French brandy in pipes, Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each, Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines.

May 6, 1786.

Newtown, Bucks county, May 8, 1786.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

ON the night of the 5th instant, the iron door of the public office at this place was broke open, and the treasury of this county robbed of about twenty-two pounds five shillings of hard money, belonging to the public, and a bundle of old state money, containing about fifteen pounds, of which part was public and part private property. Of the hard money about eighteen pounds five shillings was in silver, the rest copper. Any person or persons, who shall discover and apprehend one or more of the perpetrators of this larceny, shall be entitled to the above reward, to be paid on conviction, by \$ JOHN HART, Co. Treasr.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of ANN JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased,

A LOT of GROUND, in Moyamensing township, fronting the Passyunk road, about half a mile below South-street; this lot contains four acres and an half and 31 perches, is very suitable for a rope-walk or for pasture ground, and has the privilege of a lane about 18 feet wide, extending from Passyunk road to the back end of the lot.

Likewise to be sold, a three story brick House and Lot, situate in Front-street, near Arch-street, containing in breadth 14 feet, and in depth 76 feet, together with a three feet alley, running into Comb's-alley. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above described places, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers.

JOSEPH PAGE.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred dozen grass and cradling SCYTHES, and a general assortment of SICKLES, now preparing for the ensuing harvest, by the subscriber, at his Seythe and Sickle Manufactory, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, at the sign of the Scythe, and next door to the sign of the Black Horse tavern.

THOMAS GOUCHER.

N. B. Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, are wanted at said Factory.

Bank of North-America,

APRIL, 27, 1786.

THE Stockholders are desired to meet at the Bank on Monday, the 29th of May next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a director in the place of CADWALLADER MORRIS, who has resigned.

Halifax, March 27, 1786.
Province of Nova-Scotia, Court for considering causes of Marriage and Divorce, before the Governor and Council.

WHEREAS the above named John Leggett, heretofore of Bladen county, in North-Carolina, hath preferred a bill of complaint against the said Rachel Rowel, for adultery, and praying a sentence of divorce thereupon, agreeable to the laws of this province.

These are therefore to warn and notify the said Rachel Leggett, otherwise called Rachel Rowel, and all other persons interested in said cause, that this court will proceed to the hearing and determination thereof, on the first Thursday in October next, at the Council Chamber in Halifax, of which all concerned are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of the Court,

FRANCIS SHIPTON, Register.

Northern Liberties, April, 29, 1786.

TO BE LETT,

For the Summer Season or one Year,

A CONVENIENT House, Stable, Chaise-house, Garden, &c. on a very pleasant spot of ground, situated in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road, in Nice-town, towards Schuylkill, a little below the Falls. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the aforesaid place.

E. LEWIS TREICHEL.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1786.

ALL persons who may have any demands against the estate of BENJAMIN BETTERTON, late of this city deceased, are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, for settlement. And all those who are indebted to said estate, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, to REBECCA BETTERTON, Executrix. JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. Executor.

EIGHT DOLLARS, Reward.

WAS stolen the 15th of April last, out of the house of Peter Care, of Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, the following clothes from the subscriber, viz. A jean coat of an olive colour, a pair of nankeen breeches and jacket, a shirt, and a pair of cotton striped trousers, all which are partly new, supposed to be taken by a certain person that passed by the name of George Baley, while he lived in the neighbourhood, has since been found out that his name is George Fogle, who came to this country among the Hessian troops, and deserted; he is supposed to be about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, swarthy complexion, thin bearded, has different eyes, the left being darker than the right, but can scarcely be discerned, sharp nose, slender built and quick motioned, speaks broken English, and is very polite, he is a shoemaker by trade, and seems very industrious when he is at work, had on when he left the neighbourhood, a green coat, corduroy jacket and breeches, wore a cañor hat partly new, bound with velvet. Whoever takes up the said thief, and secures him that the owner can get his clothes, and have him brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by

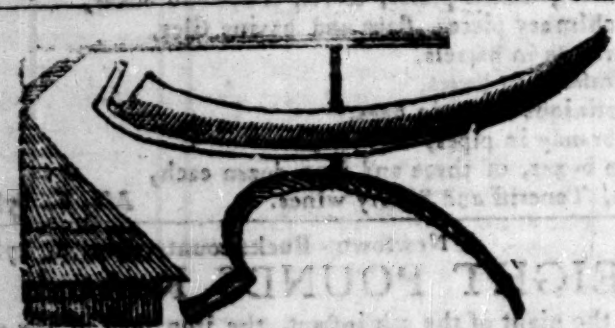
GEORGE BROUNSBERGER.

TO BE SOLD.

THE House in which Dr. Thomas McCalla now lives, standing on the main street in the town of Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, about one quarter of a mile from the public landing on Cohansey creek; it is pleasantly situated on the highest ground upon said street, commanding an extensive view of the river Delaware, and the aforesaid creek and of the vessels passing and re-passing upon the same, likewise a beautiful and highly cultivated country around: The house is two stories high, containing a handsome parlour, entry and hall, and on the lower floor, with two rooms on the second, the whole completely finished, painted and papered, and in good repair, a large kitchen with lodging rooms over it for servants, a paved garden, pump at the door, a stable and carriage-house, and sixteen acres of excellent land. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Maskell Ewing, Esq; in Greenwich aforesaid, Col. David Potter, at Bridge-town, or the subscriber, in Trenton.

April 21, 1786.

JAMES EWING.



SCYTHES, of all Kinds,

Manufactured and Sold by the Subscriber,

At the sign of the Scythe, in Penn-street, nearly opposite to Thomas Penrose's dwelling-house; they are sold also by JOHN HELLINGS, in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; and at the store of GREENFIELD & HUMPHREYS, on Chestnut-street wharf.

May 1, 1786.

JOHN GARRET.

WANTED.

TWO or three lads of good character, about 15 or 16 years of age, as apprentices to the currying business; it would be most agreeable if they could speak the German Language. Enquire of

JONATHAN MEREDITH.

FOR SALE,

And possession had this Spring,

A Two story Brick House, four rooms on a floor, a Kitchen adjoining the same, cellar under the whole, accommodated with a lot of about two acres, on which is erected a good barn, stables, &c. orchard, garden, &c. &c. all situated in the village of Atsibury (alias Four Lanes End) in Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, 7 from Bristol, 4 from Newtown, and 10 from Trenton; the land and every convenience commodious for store-keeping. The terms of payment will be made easy and a good title given, by

JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE.

20th of 4th month, 1786.

FOR SALE, BY DANIEL BENEZET,

At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street, a very large assortment of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES.---Also

COTTON and linen stripes, hempen thread for manufacturers, a variety of black fattins, pelongs, modes and perfums, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, 8, 9 and 10-gr. Flanders bed-ticks, broad and narrow corduroys, superfine moreens, an assortment of calimancoes and durants, flowered and plain drawboys and dimities, shallow and deep crown Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fufee chains, pendants and bands, fine iron wire, pewter table and tea-spoons, boxes of Dresden china teacups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe-buckles, metal buttons, pins, needles, sham buck table knives and forks, pistol cap knives, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl-blades, shoe tacks, brass thimbles, curtain rings, Barlow penknives, large scissars, English pasteboards, pig brads, double and single rolled iron plate, German looking-glasses, &c. &c. &c.

8 w.

April 27, 1785.

N. B. He has lately received a very large assortment of SHEET BRASS.

Footman and Shippen,

Next door but one above the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Third-street, Have for Sale, a large and elegant Assortment of SPRING GOODS.

Imported in the last vessels from Europe: Also English bottled porter, by the dozen or cask, of an excellent quality; likewise country rum.

6 w.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun. & Co.

The north side of Market-street, and second door below Fourth-street, a very general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season. Among which are,

SUPERFINE broad cloths; second ditto; cottons, calicoes and chintzes; a variety of printed linens; corduroys, velvets and thickets; fustians and jeans; calimancoes of all colours; durants, rattinets and shallons; yard wide grapes; Norwich do. plain and striped camlets; dorsettees; Irish linens; lawns; silk, linen and check handkerchiefs; shawls; 7-8ths, yard wide and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks; womens fine and superfine cotton and silk hose; mens fine and superfine thread and silk hose; womens lamb and dogskin mitts and gloves; Haarlem checks and stripes; ditto tapes and bobbins; begg's lace, all numbers; 10-grs, 11-grs and 12-grs cotton counterpanes; Mar-seilles quilting; 7 qrs and 7 and an half quarters bed bunts; youths, boys and mens black and white hats, all prices; Scotch threads; coloured ditto; light, cloth coloured and black sewing silks; scarf twist; gilt and common coat and waistcoat buttons; basket and death-head buttons, &c. &c. &c.

Also, pewter in casks assorted; the most fashionable low priced tea urns; long and short pipes in boxes; window glais; nails sharp and flats; small boxes of cutlery assorted, &c.

Likewise, West India and Country Rum.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharf below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's,

FRENCH BURRS of various sizes and dimensions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and directing them to the best advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; several odd ones of different sizes. COUNTRY made ditto, of all sizes commonly used, or that may be ordered, of the best grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this state.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extensive and complete assortment, just imported from the Manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting Business, and to be disposed of at the former low rates, at the stores abovementioned, or in Spruce street, three doors from Third-street.

MILLERS and others may be supplied with Cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, some of which are much finer than usual:--- Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may depend on being furnished with such CLOTHS as will certainly answer their purposes (without the trouble and expense of returning them) provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States. Philadelphia, April 22, 1786. tbc. 6 w.

Long Marsh, March, 1786.

TO be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 22d day of May next, about 2500 acres of LAND, lying together in Caroline and Queen Ann counties, in the state of Maryland, known commonly by the name of Long Marsh, consisting of different tracts and farms, from 3 too 500 acres each, improved with convenient buildings, and orchards of excellent fruit, yielding great crops of cyder; about one half of the above lands are meadow grounds of prime quality; near 200 acres are now set in timothy grass, and generally produce from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre at one mowing, and 300 acres more are prepared and may be set with timothy next autumn.

These lands have produced from eight to twelve barrels of corn per acre, and after six or eight years tillage in corn, set in grass produce as above. Some of the meadows which have been set for twelve years in timothy grass, do not require to be set a second time. They produce tobacco equal to Indian corn or grass, and hemp to great advantage. The above lands are passed through by the great roads leading from Annapolis to Dover, and from Philadelphia down the peninsula, heading all the rivers making out of the two bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and at their crossing form a convenient place for trade, being 16 miles from Chester-town, 17 from Dover, 12 from Church-Hill, and 12 from the heads of the rivers Chester and Choptank, and are, as to situation, as convenient for purchasing cattle, and in quality of soil, for grazing, as, perhaps, any lands in the United States. The above meadows never have required manure, and it is supposed, from their depth of soil, and uncommon fertility, never will require it, so long as the owners will be content with one crop of hay per year, and graze the second crop of grass.

Any particulars respecting the above lands, of which a person inclined to purchase may be desirous to know, may be received by applying to VACHEL KEENE, and Captains JOHN and RICHARD KEENE, living on the premises.

Mr. S. Jennings's EXHIBITION of Transparent Views.

IN consequence of the encouragement received from his friends, Mr. S. Jennings has, at a considerable expence, prepared Four Transparent Scenes, with suitable decorations, which he will exhibit at the house of Mr. Henry Eppe, on the north side of Race-street, midway between Third and Fourth-streets; where he has accommodated himself with a large and commodious room, completely adapted to the purpose of exhibition.

Desirous of rendering every satisfaction to a generous public, Mr. Jennings has omitted no endeavour which can add to their entertainment. The views are the early productions of an American artist, who assures his friends and the public, that he will, by a future addition of scenes, descriptive of such subjects as may be deemed most worthy of their approbation, promote to the utmost of his abilities and power their delight and entertainment.

The scenes will be presented in the following order, and consist of,

1. A view of Jupiter, God of the Heathens, darting thunder and lightning from the clouds, &c.
2. America among the tombs, bemoaning the loss of her brave sons who fell in the late contest---An American soldier, &c.
3. A scene representing his excellency General Washington---The statues of American generals and the temples of Honour and Virtue.
4. The celebrated Mr. Garrick, in the character of Richard the Third.

The size of each view, exclusive of decorations and ornaments, is seven feet by eight.

Admission tickets at the price of 3/9 each, may be had at Mr. James Trenchard's, engraver, at the north east corner of Walnut and Second-streets, of Messrs. Cary and Co. and at the place of exhibition.

The doors will be opened at half past six o'clock in the evening, and the exhibition begin precisely at seven.

Descriptive catalogues of the views are delivered at the room gratis.

* * The days of exhibition are Monday and Thursday.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia (by adjournment) a certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Front-street, near Pools's bridge, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, being 34 feet on Front-street aforesaid, and extending in depth about 145 feet to Oak-street, bounded eastward by Oak-street aforesaid, westward by Front-street, southward by ground of William Fisher, Esq; and northward by ground of the heirs of Alexander Huston, deceased; on which is erected a new two story brick house, and two story kitchen, with the appurtenances; subjct to a ground-rent of Thirty-four Pounds per annum, with the yearly taxes on said sum. Taken in execution and sold as the property of Nicholas Bram, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th of May next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain two story brick messuage, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being on the west side of Second-street from the Delaware river, between Plumb-street and Mead alley, in the district of Southwark, containing in front on Second-street about 18 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, bounded by George Wilson's house and lot, by William Hatford's house and lot, and by Second-street aforesaid, subject to a ground-rent of per annum. The situation is high and pleasant, and convenient for public business. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the property of Thomas Robinson, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 15th day of May next, and the succeeding days, till the whole shall be sold,

SEVEN tracts of Land in Union and Robinson townships, in the county of Berks; they contain from 150 to 200 acres each, six of them have fronts on the river Schuylkill, on one of them is the Birdborough house, with the numerous and valuable improvements around it, on four others are houses, barns, orchards and other improvements, the remaining two consist chiefly of woodland; the soil is good, and there is a great proportion of watered meadow.

The vendue will be held on the premises, and the terms will be made known at the time of sale. It is probable that three or other Tracts, adjoining the foregoing seven, will be exposed to sale at the same time.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

Hopewell Furnace, the Birdborough Forges, and Spring Forge, all in the county of Berks. To Hopewell Furnace will be allotted 4000 acres of land, to the Birdborough Forges 1500 acres, all well timbered, and extending three miles on Hay Creek, to Spring Forge 800 acres. Along with the Furnace will be sold 3 banks of good iron ore, all within a reasonable distance. It will be a term of the sale of the Furnace to supply, during four years, all the foregoing Forges with a certain quantity of pig iron at a stipulated price. Bar iron and castings will be received in payment for the whole iron work estate.

To any person inclining to purchase, the lands, lines and works will be shown, from the 3th to the 15th day of May, by the subscriber, who will attend at Birdborough for that purpose. The Furnace will be in blast, with a provision of five thousand cords of wood, and eight hundred loads of ore. Two thousand cords of wood are cut for the Birdborough Forges, and two thousand and two hundred for Spring Forge. Five teams complete may be purchased along with the Furnace.

MARK BIRD.

Cumberland county, State of New-Jersey, April 17, 1786.

THE Creditors of David Joslin and Jonas Mullica, debtors, confined in the goal of said county, are requested to appear before the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, at the Court-house, on Friday, the 9th day of June next, at a o'clock in the afternoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made, and their bodies released from confinement, agreeable to the act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

DAVID JOSLIN,

JONAS MULLICA.

THE partnership of Bryan and Nicholson, joiners, is dissolved by mutual consent: All those who have any demands against said partnership, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled. And all those who are indebted, are desired to pay the same to THOMAS BRYAN, who is authorized to settle the accounts.

Said Bryan continues to carry on the cabinet maker's business in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets.